MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Secon Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... \$0 50 SUNDAY, Per Year ..... 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay ble to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing secciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough Manhattan, New York. President and Treas rer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Tassau street: Secretary of the Association. Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arunde reet, Strand. The dally and Sunday SUN are sale in London at the American and Colo hange, Carlton street, Regent street. ad Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street,

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near he Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Cap er Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 1 ward des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand

13 our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned nest in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### In the Good Old Summer Time.

Under the provisions of Governor The primary having been held, the tedious and stupid.

State campaign would begin, continuing A tariff for revenue only was the we weeks in duration.

shore, the cool nights among the hills, needed prosperity. world go hang?

# A Navy for Canada?

Our northern neighbors are in a state of mild excitement rather than alarm over the alleged German menace to Britof imperial defence is once more uner active consideration. Australia and New Zealand show a disposition to contribute a few Dreadnoughts to the British navy or to create navies of country. This has aroused Canadian spectful and even sympathetic answer: centiment in the same direction. An Ottawa despatch says:

on will come up on the resolution now standin the Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER'S name on the so longer in assuming her proper share of the responsibility and financial burden necessary to

In a general way this question is a Canadian perennial. It reached an At that time Mr. R. L. BORDEN, the speech and not injurious to the thought, authorities a system of imperial de-

ct." "It is," he declared, "obviously One hates to give them up.

And why give them up? "Too quick mair to expect the British taxpayer

can ill afford to add to its burden as not Dr. Mable grow braver as the sumed for the purpose of developing steamer gets farther and farther away? national resources.

DAILY, Per Year ...... 6 00 be recognized and discharged. This uses of the Helots. As examples of time of war be transferred to British control if transfer should be regarded

as necessary or desirable. There is no probability of immediate action, but if Australia and New Zeaand contribute in any way to the imperial defence Canada must in one way or another assume her part of the burden.

### That New South.

It is interesting to contrast the utterances of the average Southern newspaper with the notorious attitude of the community upon which it really depends in this matter of tariff revision. The Southern representatives in Congress are truly Spartan in demanding comprehensive reductions as to all schedules HUGHES'S self-adjusting, back acting, except their own. The absence of cohefrect indirect nominations bill the sion and the total lack of principle leave party committee's nominations would be them free to bellow loudly for reform made this year on July 20 and nominal up to the point at which it touches their ions by petition on August 17. The pre- special domestic interests, and they iminary campaign would begin at least present an instructive spectacle accordeks, and probably months, previous ingly. The newspapers, however, are to the date first named. It would be net necessarily party officials. As a est bitter in July and August. With matter of fact they exist by the patronhe expiration of the time for filing nomi- age of the classes that do not want "resating petitions the primary campaign form" in any true sense of the word, of would begin. Its earlier days might be the men who understand very well that comparatively quiet, but it is certain any sweeping revision may affect them, that by the end of August there would and yet they shriek with the politicians. be activity in every part of the State. They are in fact amusing if somewhat

even weeks. What this would mean South's cry when it produced nothing ing and painting their shops, and it ill be understood when it is recalled to speak of but cotton. That cry has that last year the Republicans did not been maintained for seventy-five years. We look for a good summer and have adertake the really serious work for Since the civil war the whole situation seir national ticket until after Septem- has changed. Alabama and Tennessee 1, and that for a number of years it are becoming manufacturing States and been the practice to postpone the their prosperity depends largely upon minating conventions for State offi- the coal and iron industries. Their need are until the last week of September, of protection is imperative. Georgia and JOHN CLOAG with his fast trotter won thus making a campaign not more than the Carolinas are developing enormous in a three cornered race and it took two weeks long, and frequently only industries in cotton products, which also days to decide the winner." In Berlin, need protection. Louisiana would per-For a long time "hot weather poli- ish under a dispensation of free trade tics" has been synonymous with the in sugar and rice. Virginia has her metimes amusing but usually highly tobacco, and so it goes. Each wants and calks will wear forever, but everybody is nimportant activities of June, July its own peculiar industry nourished by and early August. The serious can- Congress, yet all join in denouncing "the didate regarded himself as unfortu- party of protection" and in lambasting nate if his name were brought up for ALDRICH and CANNON, its most conconsideration in this period. It was spicuous and potent prophets. Souththe open season, in which those who ern newspapers devote themselves to delight in being "mentioned" had their sneering at the tariff in general and have innings. The adoption of the Hunter gs. The adoption of the Hughes no patience save for their own schedbill would change all this. "Hot weather ules in particular. They acclaim the politics" would become real politics. statesmanship of JOHN SHARP WILL-On the men in this town who make IAMS, who would rather round off a politics a regular business this exten- biting epigram than anchor the counion of the open season would not im- try's welfare; and they have nothing any great hardship. But the but reproach and contumely for the plight of the amateurs would be heart- Republicans who are industriously rending. The happy days at the sea- kicking and cuffing them into a much being of husky build full justice was done to the

sant motor trips in the country: The Southern newspapers as a rule what would become of these delights are therefore opposing the material to which is added ten erates of celery and eight of our "leading citizens"? As they advancement of their own section, anloafed fishpole in hand on some placid tagonizing the interests of nine-tenths amber fuld commonly known as beer, and after lake, or reclined luxuriously in their of their subscribers and advertisers. computing the aggregate weight of all then agure shaded verandas, or sped the golf ball It does no harm of course, for nobody, for yourselves what happened by the time these over the hazards, would not Conscience not even their own constituencies, cares 1,200 stalwarts got through with their job. Some reprove and Duty call aloud? Indeed, three straws about their vociferation. of the most prominent men of Baltimore were might there not come a time when the But what a spectacle they present, most virtuous would cry for relief and abroad as well as at home, and what a quiet, or decide to let the whole political tribute to the ashes of a long buried propaganda!

It exists, but it is not represented in ham and oysters. It was in anticipation of being Congress or the newspapers. The New treated to such a feast that Mr. JOHN MCCAFFREY South is in the background, delving, building up, addressing to new condiish supremacy on the high seas. The old tions the brains and character and auquestion of Canada's duty in the matter thority of the Old South, and practically without a spokesman or a champion.

Comfort for a Professor. The source and the purpose of this inquiry, as well as the disappointment their own which could in time of tempered with Christian resignation hammer on steel, educated to the smell need be given or lent to the mother which one divines in it, entitle it to re-

" To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you suggest some magazine which I can recommend "One of the most important debates of the to my students as an exemplar of grammatical and rhetorical propriety? Now that I have had to give up the Outlook I am at a loss where to turn " PROPESSOR.

"St. Lawrence University, Theological Depart-

ment. " CANTON, March 27."

This correspondent is more than comacute stage in 1902 in connection with petent to choose from the mob of magathe so-called coronation conference. zines a magazine sound in its parts of leader of the Opposition, asked "whether the style and the intellectual morals of the Government, while retaining for his young men. It is easy to hear his Canada the full control of all her public unspoken regret. On account of the moneys and her system of defence, is New Boy must be give up the clear prepared to discuss with the imperial English and the far ranging sociological excursions of Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT? fence." To this Sir WILFRID LAURIER Must he miss the famous poems and replied: "There is a school abroad, there short stories, the masterpieces which, is a school in England and in Canada, reprinted in the Outlook, Dr. MABIE'S a school which is perhaps represented admirers are allowed to read for the on the floor of this Parliament, which sake of his introductions? We underwants to bring Canada into the vortex stand his feelings. He is like some of militarism which is the curse and the quiet, self-respecting, cultivated man blight of Europe. I am not prepared who has been used to appearing in a indorse any such policy." There is lady's drawing room. At the tea hour reason to believe that Sir WILFRID breaks in the Terrible Infant, home for s materially changed his views since the holidays; he contradicts everybody, kicks the shins and smashes the teacups, Canadian sentiment was fairly sum- fills the room with slang and the guests marized by Mr. George E. Drummond with weariness and horror. Yet the Montreal in 1904 when he placed house and the hostess—albeit she dotes the matter on the ground of "self-re- on that young savage-are so pleasant.

continue paying the whole cost of a despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?" Remayy which guards Canadian tonnage member that the New Boy is now on the and interests equally with those of the churning deck. By this time he has United Kingdom." It has been esti- taken command of the Hamburg, put mated that Canada's share in the main- her captain in irons, instructed the mance of the British navy would cost other officers and the crew in their hat country somewhat more than business, and piped all hands and pas-1000 a green a sum which Canada sengers to look out for Octopuses. Will of the valets, but a natural fear is felt in

We hope so. Everybody hopes so The question is now before the Cana- who has any regard for English, for dian Cabinet, where it will have thor- sense, for facts, for the unfortunate ough consideration before it is reported and bedevilled Outlookers. Even supto the Parliament. It appears to be pose that Dr. MABIE, though so long the generally admitted that Canada should foe of literary Hooliganism and vulbear some part of the cost of naval de- garity, is unequal to his duty and perfence. Assuming that such an obliga- mits the New Boy to commit weekly tion exists, there arises the question of mayhem upon the English language. the way in which the obligation should Let our Canton friend remember the could be done by an annual money con- grammatical and rhetorical improtribution to England's naval fund, a priety the articles of the New Boy may proceeding to which much objection is well serve students as a warning. It made, or by the construction of one or is the custom, we believe, to give classes more Canadian war vessels, controlled slovenly and incorrect English to corby Canada and in all ways independent rect. Thus, while Dr. ABBOTT and Dr. of the British Admiralty in time of MABIE teach what should be followed, peace. Such vessel or vessels could in the New Boy will teach what should be eschewed

Sparks From Several Anvils. From the organ of the Master Horseshoers National Protective Association, the Horseshoers' Journal, we learn that the smiters of the anvil are troubled by unfair competition. Retail and shelf hardware houses sell shoes and nails to farmers, who take them to the smith and have them put on at a price much reduced under what they would have to pay if the shoers" furnished the materials. This custom "has become a very glaring one in certain sections of the country, and Secretary McGINNESS is going to see what can be done to stop it.

The winter has not been a lively one in the communities that report to the correspondent writes:

" Business is about the same as usual, quiet one light fall of snow during the month helped me, but only for a few days."

Pittsburg reports that "horseshoeing has been very dull this winter, barely any sharpening, and the bad season one of the dullest that has ever its already overworked temper. been experienced in Pittsburg." From Jacksonville, Ill., comes word that February was not a very busy month for the horseshoers. We had only one-half day of sharpening. The brothers of No. 359 are taking advantage of the slack time by whitewashmakes a big difference in appearances. N. Y., "two out of four months have been good." In the other months "the brothers with the fast horses would be seen on the speedway," and "Brother Wis.

"Business during this past winter has been of the very worst, nothing doing, good sleighing healthy and well and they are looking for spring which will not be long coming."

At Quincy, Ill., "not more than seven or eight days of sharpening were experienced"; in Baltimore, Md., "a fair business is greeting the members of No. 9, and therefore there is nothing to complain of." After reading an account of the annual oyster roast of the organization, it will be understood that the vulcans of the Monument City live too well to complain:

" On February 28 our annual oyster roast was

held and which was well attended by the members. Every man came with his appetite and the crowd good things prepared. Talk about eating ovsters. and! Figure for yous feast of 1,000 bushels of fine oysters would make, present and they all declared they had the time of their lives at our annual oyster roast. The visitors from other cities were met at the depots by a committee and escorted to the Joyce Hotel We hear much of the New South. which consisted of planked steak, fried chicken of Philadelphia brought his best appetite with him. Everybody will remember with pleasure our annual of 1909."

One welder of metals, "Brother LEIBERTS of Lincoln, Neb., recently disposed of his shop and, surprising as it will be for some to read, went into the candy business." We are surprised that any man bred to the trade of burning horn and able to wear a leather apron should desert the forge. But the news from Helena, Mon.

" Horseshoeing among the members of Local No. 182 for the last two months has been extra good. Every one reaping a harvest.

" Brother W. L. Higgins, our county Sheriff, doing good business. " Brother S. T. STRANGE is on the sick list.

" Brother TUPPER GADDIS is suffering from gathering in the jaw.

Brother PETER T. JASMIN has purchased " Brother HENRY NICKOALI had his jaw

ocated by having a tooth pulled.

" Brother M. A. WITMER, one of our legislative embers, is trying to have our lien law passed."

Detroit reports a large livery business closed and two horseshoeing shops offered for sale because of the general use of automobiles. But in general the correspondents of the Horseshoers' Journal agree in looking for improvement in trade conditions, are not disturbed by the popularity of the devil wagon, and seem to be having a very happy, comfortable time.

The beauties of government by commission have been studied to good purpose by a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. That State has forty-five commissions, and they are as economical as they are useful. One charged the State \$504 for a trip to Atlantic City, so justly prized by statesmen for the helpful effect of its air upon the intellectuals; and course visiting statesmen must stay at a first class hotel. Another commis sion ate a dinner to the tune of \$371 at an illustrious Philadelphia restaurant. The laborer is worthy of his fare, and nothing is too good for him that an indulgen State will pay for. Still another commission brings in a bill of \$79.20-observe the scrupulous accuracy of the account-for

"valets and drugs." There is no doubt about the necessity

State Control of the Control of the Control of the Artist and the Control of the

regard to the health of the commissioners Their labors for the State have brough them to the prescription counter. They will struggle on, though, and are not to be turned from the path of duty by mean critics like the Philadelphia Record, which speaks of "irresponsible picnicking parties." A successful picnic should have an infusion of irresponsibility; and the State is perfectly responsible

More than a little tragedy, a cruelty of fate, the sorrow of a mighty sociologist itinerant, drips from these words in yesterday's newspapers:

JAMES B. REYNOLDS also spoke." Against the impenetrability of space even that throbbing and full charged publicist, that ambassador of reform may fight in vain. There are too many people in the world, too many voices ferocious to be heard. We can't help sus pecting, however, that there is "a conspiracy of silence" banded against Gentle JAMES. But he is not a sound to be muffled. He will keep on speaking with most miraculous organ. Besides, if he never says another word, his record of

The Baltimore Sun is reflecting very line between Democratic protectionism and the protection of Republicanism. Getting so narrow that he who essays to trace it may soon need a microscope. The thin partition between tweedledum

their nerves," using "fighting" language and trying or threatening to punch each other's heads, why can't Representatives in Congress have afternoon tea, Uncle Horseshoers' Journal. The Philadelphia JoE and the Hon. CHAMP CLARK pouring? Under the sway of that bland intoxicant they might discuss duties and the free list gently and urbanely. But perhaps the proposed tax on tea would fail if such parties were held. Perhaps the tariff. when so many constituents are goading or cursing the Representatives, must be a constant root of offence. At any rate times have combined to make this past the House seems resolved to work hard

## CUBANS.

A Defence of Them by an American Lady Who Knows Them Well.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read the letter of Mr. Quinton published by The Sun a few days ago on Cuba and the characteristics of the Cubans, I feel bound to speak in their defence, which nay be justified in doing by the fact that I lived in Cuba nearly two years during the first intervention and revisited the island last winter.

Cubans for us; their incivility, and of the fact that American women and children have had stones thrown at them.

During all the time I lived there I never saw anything but the greatest docility and ission, kindliness and hospitality. I have ridden, driven, motored, and, most novel from a Cuban standpoint, have walked in all parts of the island, and even just after the reconcentration, when ing from starvation and other ills in a way or have any conception of. Our door at that time was always thronged with patiently waiting supplicants, and there were never any threats, angry words, rough be-

havior or thefts. True, the children called after us, but in the dearest little voices, saying "Good-by," which we knew meant their salutation "Adios," used before as well as after a meeting. Whenever one met a peasant of any age who was carrying flowers were always pressed into our hands, and I have had mine so filled during my that I could hardly hold my reins; and there is no but in Cuba so humble and poverty stricken that the traveller who stops to inquire the way will not be offered coffee. or declining that, fresh cocoanut water, and cepted for such services is by giving it to the babies.

I do not say that the Cubans love us, but they know how to conceal their feelings, which we do not, and I do not doubt if Americans adopt the manners and slave whip of Simon Legree that even the Cubans might retaliate. But let us give them their as, for example, railway building and road dues at all events. KATHERINE WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., March 27.

# A Saying of Epictetus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW that the Governor has again taken to the hustings to point out the evils of our primary system and slay the political dragons let me ask if in his midnight readings of Epictetus he ever fell upon the following fragment:

It is not real things that disturb the minds men, but the opinions they have of things. NEW YORK, March 27.

The Park Problem. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of

the present agitation relative to the preservation it might be well at this time to ask some of the "protectors" to start an agitation that will really protect the present natural beauties there, and if such a thing is possible prevent the park being used as a playground for the rowdles and in corrigible children who for the last several years have been permitted to fill the park with rubbish, destroy beautiful shrubs and plants, break down the branches of trees, and in general make the park a place to be avoided by respectable people behave themselves in it.

It is well enough to preserve the park property from further building thereon, provided decency and a reasonable amount of care be given it, bu same conditions are to exist as have to let the buildings come, and with them such police protection as always follows. The part minded man, and in my humble opinion the best work that could be done would be to start such a movement as would compel the proper authorities to put the park in decent shape and keep i so, and this applies both to the park grounds female, who if not prevented will soon commence again to call the park their own.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I recently came across a copy of THE SUN of the early fortles. Among the advertisements I find this: "New York and Harlem Railroad-A train will tart for White Plains from the City Hall at 10:30 lawabiding of the nationalities." A. M. If the weather is fine another train will

each dish stated in English money-pounds, shillings and pence. When I was a boy in the used to hear people speak of a "shilling," was 25 cents. Why did we use the English denomination-to 1844 when we had our own currency of "dimes"

and "quarters" NEW YORK, March 27. Revised and Improved To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Eat. drink and be merry, for to-morrow the Government will find some way of taking your savings away

The Prudent Prophet. Daniel emerged from the lion's den. "He actually talks and doesn's save his wor o sell for publication." they cried.

This they considered the real miracle. Stella-Didn't you ait for your picture? Bella-No; father wouldn's stand for it. OUR ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Federal census of 1900 disclosed a marked readjustment of the ethnic elements of the population of the United States due to the rising tide of immigration from the south and east of Europe. During the preceding ten years there had been a material reduction in the proportions of the foreign born elements repre sented by natives of Germany, Ireland and Great Britain, and only a slight increase in the proportions represented by natives of Canada and of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The immigrants from these countries were allied by race and political institutions to the native American stock. They had constituted more population in 1850, as against less than three-fourths in 1900.

The main increase in the foreign born

element after 1890 was represented by natives of Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia. At the census of 1850 comprised less than one-third of 1 per cent, of the total foreign born population. The proportion had increased to 4 per cent. in 1880, to 8.9 per cent. in 1890, and to 18.1 per cent. in 1900. Of the natives of this group the largest gain, absolute as now increased 165.2 per cent. during the decade. The census enumerators found 484,207 natives of Italy residing in the United States in 1900, of whom 145,433 were in New York city. The total number of persons of Italian parentage; Instead of letting the tariff bill "get on whether born in this country or abfoad, was 706,489, of whom 214,799 were in the city of New York. It is believed that the population of Italian extraction throughout the United States has at least doubled in the last nine years, and that the local Italian population cannot be less than half a million, despite the heavy emigration, chiefly of unmarried laborers, after the

> Without some knowledge of labor conditions here and abroad it is difficult to appreciate the high average economic position occupied by Italians in America growing agricultural nation, while in constant need of immigration, offers employment mostly for unskilled labor. When the nation begins to supplement agriculture with manufacturing interests on an important scale the labor demand is of course enlarged to include skilled mechanics of every description. One would imagine that in a country with our democratic institutions, including an elaborate system of public education, the American born workman should have no difficulty in graduating from the class of common laborers to the rank of mechanics. leaving little or no room except at the bottom of the industrial order for immigrants ignorant of English. However, during the last quarter century of rapid industrial expansion in the United State the bulk of the skilled labor for which employment has been created has come from abroad.

The native youth has been handicapped in the competition for promotion, partly by the absence of industrial training schools, but more especially by the action of labor unions in keeping down the number of apprentices admitted to their ranks. There is probably no quarter of the against United States where the supply of mechanics is equal to the demand in prosperous times. The greater share of the skilled labor needed here is supplied by Europe. However, the northern countries of Europe have in recent years furnished ample employment at home for skilled workmen, and America has consequently drawn chiefly upon southern Europe for its supply of mechanics. Italy, and especially the south of Italy, which is backward industrially, has sent us, along with its landless peasantry, great numbers of mechanics of the sort found in agricultural communities-carpenters, masons, cabinetmakers, tailors, barbers, &c. These have al many of them have advanced from journeymen to contractors and proprietors. They have as a rule found permanent the present hour however adequate. employment, and have generally become American citizens. It is principally common laborers engaged on seasonal work. making, that migrate back and forth.

Owing to the diversified character of the Italian immigration and the variety of opportunities open to skilled labor in pered to a degree rarely equalled by other immigrant races. They have furnished a market for the deserted farms of New England and are notably successful as truck farmers in the suburbs of our large cities. They have flourishing agricultural colonies in many States, and in the South are dislodging the negro on sugar and cotton plantations. In California they have some of the largest vineyards in the world, and Genoese and Sicilian fishermen supply the Pacific coast with most of its sea food. Five years ago John Foster Carr in The World's Work estimated that the local Italian population owned in New York city 700 houses. valued at \$20,000,000, had \$15,000,000 invested in business here and \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 on deposit in savings banks.

The economic advantage to the United States of the Italian immigration is bewho really appreciate the use of a park, and yound doubt, for the industrial value of a race eminent in productive enterprises may be gauged by its own prosperity. What, now, is the social quality of this stock which is providing day laborers for three years past, it would perhaps be as well for every grade of work, which is occupying our skilled city trades, which is taking up agriculture, and which is entering past is no place for any decent woman or cican commerce and the professions? The answer may be inferred from a statistical monograph on the ethnic elements in the population of Boston by Frederic A Bushee printed in the Publications of the American Economic Association for May, 1903. Dr. Bushee found that of the various races in Boston the Italians furnished the smallest percentage of insanity and of crimes against property, but headed the list in the matter of crimes against the person. Were it not for crimes of this order, he concluded, the Italians "might be ranked as one of the most Their women "are nearly all virtuous," and On one page was a lot of "ads" of restaurants "crime would not be great in the North with their menus or bills of fare and the price of End if it were not for the quick tempers "crime would not be great in the North of the men." The average Italian immigrant appears

to have the physical, mental and social virtues that might be expected in a people which has for centuries followed primitive occupations and lived orderly outdoor lives in a mild climate. His crimes of violence, in so far as they are the unpremeditated consequence of passion, may be reduced, it would seem, by enforcing the laws against carrying deadly him against a comparatively small number of blackmallers and assassins of his on the Authority of Custom and Most Dicown race, professional criminals representing a south Italian survival of the organized bands of cutthroats once common throughout Europe.

Vigorous in body, intelligent, abstemi-

is a not unworthy descendant of an ancient civilized people, and the fact that he is alien by race and political traditions to the native stock apparently does not stand in the way of his becoming a

good American citizen.

ENGLISH FEARS OF GERMANY Frederic Harrison in the London Times. If ever our empire or our dominion of he seas is challenged we now see that I will be by no desultory attack in distant waters; not on India, South Airica, nor Australasia, but by direct plunge at the heart of the empire-on our arsenals, our ports and the capital. The German navy is not built for distant voyages. It is built to than nine-tenths of the foreign born act only as the spearhead of a magnificent army. This army, as we know, has been trained for sudden transmarine descent n a coast; and for this end every road, bridge and smithy in the east of England and Scotland has been docketed in

the German War Office. No! Whenever our empire and maritime the natives of this group of countries had ascendency are challenged it will be by like modern income and inheritance such an invasion in force as was once designed by Philip and Parms, and again Napoleon. It is this certainty which compels me to modify the anti-militarist policy which I have consistently maintained for forty years past. The conditions are changed; new risks involve fresh pregravely "upon the continuously narrowing well as relative, between 1890 and 1900 cautions. The mechanical as well as the was made by the Italian element, which political circumstances are quite different lington, or even of Palmerston and Gladstone. To me now it is no question of loss restige-no question of the shrinkage emost European Power, and even as a thriving nation.

To talk of friendly relations with Germany and the domestic virtues of the Fatherland | Providence is very general that Congress s childish. Who in 1860 knew that Prussia was to be the dominant Power in Eu-Who in 1864 imagined that she was that in two years she would be in Paris? Who in 1838 dreamed that she would be our and fermented liquors, tobacco and its rival at sea? And what impelled the cultured realm of the Hohenzollerns to break out in "blood and iron" to smash Denmark, o humiliate Austria, to overwhelm France o defy England on the sea? What was the notive or the cause? What but the thirst of national glory?

If ever our naval defence were broken through, our navy overwhelmed or even dispersed for a season, and a military occupation of our arsenals, docks and capital modern history cannot parallel. It would not be the empire but Britain that would he destroyed. Napoleon's invasions of Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany or Russia offer no true analogy. Nor does the Geran occupation of France and the entry into Paris in 1870-71 offer more than a faint France, Germany, Austria, Russia were vast countries having unexhausted ources even after all defeats. Nor did Napoleon nor Bismarck ever strike home into their enemies' vitals.

The occupation by a foreign invader of our arsenals, docks, cities and capital would heritance tax in 1862 and 1898, but those be to the empire what the bursting of the boilers would be to a Dreadnought. Capital would disappear with the destruction of eredit. Famine, social anarchy, incalcu-lable chaos in the industrial and financial world would be the inevitable result. Britain might live on, as Holland lives on. before she began to live freely again she would have to lose half her population, which she could not feed, and all her overseas empire, which she could no longer defend.

A catastrophe so appalling cannot left to chance, even if the probabilities the odds are not 50 to 1. No high authority ventures to assert that a successful invasion of our country is absolutely impossible, if it were assisted by extraordinary conditions. And a successful invasion would mean to us the total collapse of our empire, our trade, and with trade the means of feeding 40,000,000 in these islands. If it is asked, Why does invasion threaten more terrible consequences to us than it does to our neighbors? the answer is that the British Empire is an anomalous structure, without any real parallel in modern history except in the history of Portugal, Venice and Holland, and in ancient history Athens and Carthage. Our empire presents special conditions both for attack and for destruction. And its destruction by an nemy seated on the Thames would consequences so awful to contemplate that it cannot be left to be safeguarded by one sole line of defence, however good and for

The continuous strain of maintaining a more populous and increasing more rapidly must in the long run break down. seems that it has already broken down Even if we could go on building more ships than Germany and America put together, could we be certain of manning them? in any wase, while the defence of the em-America our Italian population has pros- pire forces us to keep parts of our navy in the Mediterranean, in the Indian, Chinese, Atlantic and Pacific seas, can we rest ease if a few years hence we were to find our home feet no longer the strongest, ever

in the seas which wash our own shores? There is but one issue-the formation of abate the flerce race of armaments and bring land defence should be-whether by an expansion and stiffening of the new Territorial Army or by compulsory general servicedo not touch. Soldiers of experience tell us that they prefer volunteers, if adequately trained. And few soldiers realize the enormous difficulties of the police organization it involves, and the violence it does to all our free habits of civil life. This is quite apart from actual service, for it implies registration, passports, restriction on movement, and police supervision up to middle age, as in Germany or France.

This is no question to be left to experts o any sort. It is not to be settled for us by soldiers alone, or by seamen alone, or professors of tactics. It is a mixed and complex problem of politics, history, constitutional law, military and naval experience. Like all our national problems. has to be settled ultimately by civilian statesmen. It is an urgent problem, which concerns all politicians, indeed all citizens of every class and of any school

For more than forty years I have raised my voice against every form of aggression, of imperial expansion and continental militarism. Faw men have more earnestly protested against postponing social reforms and the well being of the people to imperial conquests and Asiatic and African adventures. 1 do not go back on a word that I at the full moon, trussed, roasted like little birds have ever uttered thereon. But how hollow is all talk about industrial reorganization until we have secured our untold destitution and misery on the people in the mass - which would paralyze industry and raise food to famine prices, while closing our factories and our yards! How idle are fine words about retrenchment peace and brotherhood, while we lie oper to the risk of unutterable ruin, to a deadly fight for national existence, and to war in its most destructive and most cruel form

From the Macon Republican. In 1851 there was in Huntsville a man who pulled teeth for twenty-Ave cents, and a tographer who made daguerreotypes at \$1.50 each. The first was called "doctor" and the second "professor." They moved in the highest circles, as being the representatives of the sc and arts. With deer, birds and all manner of game in the woods and fine fish in the streams, so forcing the laws against carrying deadly weapons. For the rest, his presence here has given rise to no special problems of government beyond that of protecting the pioneers got tired of it.

tionaries. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: By authority do all the newspapers spell the word 'kidnapers" with two "p's"! CHARLES WHITNALL.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., March 27,

ous, enterprising, the Italian immigrant RHODE ISLAND AND THE IN. HERITANCE TAX.

> To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rhode Island is one of the eleven States of the Union that have not inheritance or death taxes. Its Legislature, now in session at Providence, began consideration of the levy of such taxes before the Payne tariff law, which includes them as revived Federal taxes, was presented to Congress. The consideration is going on in this State. It is coming to be even a more serious question in Providence since those taxes have been proposed in Washington. It is all the more interesting because of the assumed controlling influence of Mr. Aldrich in both places.

Rhode Island has neither income nor death taxes. The greater part of her income rests upon the general property tax, which is proportional, a uniform rate on each class of taxable property, and is not progressional or graduated according to the amount or value of each class taxes. The percentage or rate of tax is uniform for every house and lot or other property, and not one rate for one valuation and a higher rate for a higher valuation till the principle of progression breaks down and stops because it become confiscation. The advocates of death taxes for Rhode

Island are beginning to draw back now

that it is proposed in Congress to lay similar national taxes in this State. They dislike double taxation of the transfer of the same Rhode Island property, and await the advice of their trusted Senator in Washington. The feeling here in should rely for revenue on its present system, which is, one-half of its needs from the custom houses and the remainder from such existing sources as distilled manufactures, oleomargarine, bank note circulation, &c. It is not yet understood in Rhode Island why the national Government cannot be carried on by such taxes, leaving direct taxation, death taxes and franchise taxes to the several States, whose needs are enormously increased each year. If the total sum of annual imports from foreign countries is over a thousand millions, it is not perceived why Congress has not the wit to get therefrom a third of that sum and much more as taxes, and preserve the Republican protective principle. Mr. Payne is reported as asking for the nation not over \$320,000,000 from the custom

Rhode Island naturally prefers to keep exclusively for herself, unless in time of war, taxation on her own capital and instruments of business situated in the State. To be sure. Congress laid an inwere years of war; and besides, they left real estate free, which Mr. Payne's proposal does not.

The Supreme Court decided in effect that the former Federal inheritance tax was not a "direct" tax because laid on the transfer and delivery of the estate of the deceased to his or her heirs or legatees. That work is done by State and not by Federal officers. Mr. Payne proposes to lay the tax on the devolution of property under State laws, with which Congress has nothing to do. Such considerations seem to sustain the claim that unless in times of great emergency like war the State should have exclusive right to the

The figures showing how much the taxation of the whole country now is and what portion of the sum is now borne by the several States and minor divisions thereof are not easily accessible here in Providence, but they should be in Wash

ington. There ought not to be now party division on this principle of the tariff question and on the area of taxation which the States should exclusively hold, for the Chicago national platform of last year copied literally the tariff clause Democratic national platform of 1884. which declared that custom house taxation must be effected without imposing lower rates than "will be ample to cover any increased cost of production" at home. The Democratic platform of that year insisted that the custom houses should even pay all national expenses. which were then over \$205,000,000 on

\$627,697,693 of total imports. Rhode Island is waiting for the advice of Mr. Aldrich. J. D. B. PROVIDENCE, March 27.

Famous Golf Match. From the Westminster Gazette The projected golf match between two well known amateurs and a leading member of the London Stock Exchange for a stake of £500 recalls the famous foursome in which the Duke of York, afterward James II., took a pro part on the Leith links in the year 1682. It was really an international contest, in which the Duke, with John Patersone, a golfing shoemaker of great repute, championed Scotland against two noblemen of England, a heavy wager depending on the issue. The Duke and the cobbler had an and John Patersone's share of the stakes was so substantial that he was able to build a goodiy

one's house, we understand, survives to day. Suffolk Remedy for Childish Allments.

Duke caused a stone to be placed bearing the

Patersone arms with the motto "Far and sure.

ouse in the Canongate, in a wall of

From the London Chronicle. Mice, which are a nulsance in town, are still regarded as a remedy for various diseases in th Not only in the country, but so near the centre as Wanstead, where a correspondent found a navvy collecting herbs "for the rabbits." He packed up also a dead field mouse he had slaughtered. It was to be dried and powdered and given to his children for the cure of a commo

The powdered mouse has worked many cures In Suffolk, for instance, there was a couple of years ago a sharp outbreak of whooping cough. and the rumor ran round that the little G.'s in a village near Bury St. Edmunds had been marvel lously cured. Mrs. G. had treated her children with mice. The mice must be barn mice, caught

An Author's Initials

From the London Chronicle Initials are sometimes the resort of the writer who is anxious to conceal his identity, and a omprise the catalogue of the British Museum reading room will discover some strange instances. A theological book entitled "Inquiry into the feaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament. is attributed to T. P. A. P. O. A. B. I. C. O. S. Its real author was a certain Arthur Sykes, and the nitials reveal his position as "the precentor and prebendary of Alton Boreslis in the church of

Scared, but Did His Duty.

From the Walker County Messenger I came home from Linwood, and just afte Lafayette drove up in front of our cabin and pr duced the legal papers from Judge Foster, and scared as I was, I spoke the words that changed the Miss Francis to Mrs. Scott Carter. I hope that at last rest under the shade of the tree of life over there in the sweet by and by.

Whither It Went. Captain Kidd explained.

"I didn't bury my treasure!" he cried. "I ere-

Considering he had money to burn, it is strange more thought of it before,